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COMMUNIST CHINA'S NEW GOVERNMENT
(Secret)

The choice of the men who will fill the principal positions in the new Chinese Communist government discloses significant changes in the relative standing of Chinese leaders, although the top four officials are not affected (see chart, p. 23). The election conducted in the Chinese National People's Congress in September supports indications of the past several years that the big four, in order, are Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai and Chu Teh.

Mao, who is to be chairman of the Republic for four more years, will almost certainly remain in over-all control, although his activity may be reduced by ill-health. Liu, as chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, will be in a position to exercise power second only to Mao's and, apparently, to assume primary authority on Mao's death or incapacitation. Chou En-lai will continue as premier and foreign minister in the number three job. Chu Teh, as the only vice chairman of the Republic, will be the formal successor to Mao's office, although not to his authority.

Administration of government affairs is in the hands of the State Council, consisting of 35 ministers and commission chairmen and presided over by Chou En-lai. In nearly all cases, ministers who were replaced were named vice chairmen or members of the Standing Committee of the congress, where they will be under the supervision of Liu Shao-chi and will not have a direct hand in the daily administration of the government.

Peng Teh-huai, until recently commander of Chinese Communist forces in Korea, has apparently assumed direct control of the armed forces in place of former commander in chief Chu Teh. Peng was named as the new minister of national defense, a position he is expected to fill aggressively and well.

Both Peng and Chu are among the 15 vice chairmen of the new National Defense Council, as are all field army commanders. Since there is no direct command channel between this body and the new Ministry of National Defense, the council will probably function largely as an advisory body to Peng and to Mao Tse-tung, who heads the council.

The rapid rise of Teng Hsiao-ping in recent years was confirmed during the congress, as Peiping identified him for the first time as a member of the Chinese Communist Party

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politburo. Teng retained his position as a vice premier and was also appointed a vice chairman of the National Defense Council.

A similar rise in the stature of Li Fu-chun was confirmed by the congress, which named him to replace Kao Kang as chairman of the important State Planning Commission, one of the two or three top jobs in the Chinese Communist economy. Li, who may like Teng be a new member of the politburo, was formerly second in importance to Kao Kang in Manchuria.

The congress appeared to confirm the fall from favor of Kao Kang, long the party's boss in Manchuria and until this year one of Communist China's big five. Kao, who has been out of the news since January of this year, was not mentioned in any way during the congress session and has apparently been disciplined sharply for challenging the party leadership.

Li Li-san, onetime leader of the Chinese Communist Party and rival of Mao Tse-tung, was also dealt a blow by the congress, in that he was not retained as minister of labor or named to any other post. Li had been made the scapegoat in 1931 for the failure of the Comintern line in China in previous years, and was ordered to Moscow for reindoctrination. He returned to China in 1945, reportedly as a Kremlin-supported check on Mao, and was re-elected at that time to the party's central committee, but he never regained anything approaching his former power.

Two other major figures seem to be in trouble, judging from the proceedings of the congress. Jao Shu-shih, who had been director of the party's highly important organization department and the regime's top official in East China, was completely ignored by the congress. An Tzu-wen, a theorist who had been Jao's deputy in the organization department, lost his job as minister of personnel for the government when that post was eliminated by the congress, and he was not given any other job.

GOVERNMENT OF COMMUNIST CHINA

Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the People's Republic of China Chu Teh, Vice Chairman of the Republic

NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL

Chairman

Mao Tse-tung

Vice Chairmen

Chu Teh Hsu Hsiang-chien
Peng Teh-huai Nieh Jung-chen
Lin Piao Yeh Chien-ying
Liu Po-cheng Cheng Chien
Ho Lung Chang Chih-chung
Chen Yi Fu Tso-yi
Teng Hsiao-ping Lung Yun
Lo Jung-huan

81 Members

STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE
NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Chairman

Liu Shao-chi

Vice Chairmen

Soong Ching-ling Huang Yen-pei
Lin Po-chu Peng Chen
Li Chi-shen Li Wei-han
Chang Lan Chen Shu-tung
Lo Jung-huan Dalai Lama
Shen Chun-ju Saifudin
Kuo Mo-jo

65 Members

STATE COUNCIL

Premier

Chou En-lai

Vice Premiers

Chen Yun Ho Lung
Lin Piao Chen Yi
Peng Teh-huai Ulanfu
Teng Hsiao-ping Li Fu-chun
Teng Tzu-hui Li Hsien-nien

MINISTRIES AND COMMISSIONS

Minister of Internal Affairs:	Hsieh Chueh-tsai	Minister of the Textile Industry:	Chiang Kuang-nai
Minister of Foreign Affairs:	Chou En-lai	Minister of Light Industry:	Chia To-fu
Minister of Defense:	Peng Teh-huai	Minister of Local Industry:	Sha Chien-li
Minister of Public Security:	Lo Jui-ching	Minister of Railways:	Teng Tai-yuan
Minister of Justice:	Shih Liang	Minister of Communications:	Chang Po-chun
Minister of Supervision:	Chien Ying	Min. of Posts & Telecommunications:	Chu Hsueh-fan
State Planning Commission:	Li Fu-chun	Minister of Agriculture:	Liao Lu-yen
National Constr. Commission:	Po I-po	Minister of Forestry:	Liang Hsi
Minister of Finance:	Li Hsien-nien	Minister of Water Conservancy:	Fu Tso-yi
Minister of Food:	Chang Nai-chi	Minister of Labor:	Ma Wen-jui
Minister of Commerce:	Tseng Shan	Minister of Culture:	Shen Yen-ping
Minister of Foreign Trade:	Yeh Chi-chuang	Minister of Higher Education:	Yang Hsiu-feng
Minister of Heavy Industry:	Wang Ho-shou	Minister of Education:	Chang Hsi-jo
1st Min. of Machine Building:	Huang Ching	Minister of Public Health:	Li Teh-chuan
2nd Min. of Machine Building:	Chao Erh-lu	Physical Culture and Sports Comm.:	Ho Lung
Minister of Fuel Industries:	Chen Yu	Nationalities Affairs Comm.:	Ulanfu
Minister of Geology:	Li Ssu-kuang	Overseas Chinese Affairs Comm.:	Ho Hsiang-ning
Minister of Building:	Liu Hsiu-feng	Secretary General of State Council:	Hsi Chung-hsun

People's Supreme Court President: Tung Pi-wu

Procurator General:

Chang Ting-cheng